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FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN.-The election of Blanqui at Bordeaux is deemed certain. ——Garibaldi expresses sympathy for the Italians under Austrian sway. == The Peruvian port of Iquique is blockaded by the Chihaus, = Fifty-two French magistrates have either resigned or been dismissed. == In Canada, the House of Commons bas rejected the Mackenzie amendment by a vote of 136 to 53. .

Domestic,-Speaker Randall will announce the House Committees to-day. ____ The hard-money Democrats in Congress are despondent over the aggressive attitude of the Greenback majority, The Kentucky Republicans have non inated Walter Evans for Governor. === The Allen Print Works, of Providence, have suspended. John P. Phair was executed at Windsor, Vr. . In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to tax corporations was debated. The Democratic Assemblymen at Albany are in general satisfied with the Apportionment bill. CONGRESS,-The Seaate, after a brief debate, ad-

mitted to a seat Charles H. Bell, of New-Hampshire, by a vote of 35 to 28. A motion to adjourn over Good Friday was lost. and the Army bill will be considered to-day. In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and Mr. McMahon offered an amendment including a proposition for the reissue amendment was adopted. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The prosecution was

others; the defence will begin on Monday. - All the prizes were awarded at the Dog Show. - Secretary Sherman will return to Washington this morning. - The trial of General Stanley was begun and the testimony of one witness was taken, American Suspender Company is in the hands of a receiver. == The Union League Club elected 111 new members. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 83.93 cents. Stocks opened lower, but later recovered and closed steady.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with chances of rain early in the day, followed by cooler and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 51 lowest, 39 ; average, 44%.

Mr. Fernando Wood will continue to preside over the Ways and Means Committee, Proctor Knott will still furnish the House with its law, Finley will take the place once filled by Glover, and so on to the end of the chapter. Speaker Randall has organized the House in the laterest of the Republican party, and it might be well to give him a vote of thanks.

The New Code of Civil Procedure is very near its final enactment-or another veto. The bill was ordered to a third reading yesterday in the Assembly, and was made a special order for next Tuesday, when it will undoubtedly pass. The Governor can hardly fail to receive graciously a bill which has been so amiably amended to meet his views.

The vote of 136 to 53 by which the Canadian House of Commons has rejected Mr. Mackenzie's free trade amendment to the tariff resolutions, will encourage the Macdonald Administration in pursuing its protective policy, as well as in securing compliance with its demand for the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier. As the new tariff is now fairly in operation, the vote possesses additional significance on that account.

The Senate has at last reached a decision upon the vexed question whether the vacancy in the representation of New-Hampshire in that body "happened" or "occurred." The decision is on the side of common sense and the just right of a State to continuous representation, and against the quibbles of microscopic lawyers. Mr. Bell was admitted, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, was informed that the Senate of the United States does not construe "otherwise" to mean "in the same way."

Inasmuch as Senator Windom anticipated the negro exodus, and sought to provide a haven for the blacks whom cruelty and oppression were sure to drive from the South, his views upon the movement which has so quickly followed his proposal for a Freedmen's Territory become of peculiar interest. The Senator, whose opinions are set forth at length elsewhere, believes that a partial migration of the race will be of the greatest benefit to the Southern States in removing the fear of negro rule, and thus quieting the tyrannical determination of the whites to render such rule impossible by violence and terrorism. Letters received partisanship necessary to enable the popular with from all parts of the South confirm his belief judgment on political issues to ripen by ex- might well wonder at the cause. There is

people to escape from an intolerable life; and it should be noted here that Senator Plumb, of Kansas, pronounces the story that the emigration was induced by Kansas railroad and land agents to be without foundation.

The number of lives alletted to a legislative job has never been ascertained, probably because the limit has never been reached. Indeed, the vitality of a wicked or improper scheme is remarkable. Good bills die once or twice, and then stay dead; bad bills go through a long series of resurrections, and come up each time with a new stock of impadence and persistency. Every Congress and every Legislature is confronted with a host of these veterans in new clothes. One old soldier has reappeared at Albany this year whose head has been punched by the united press so many years in succession that he might have been supposed to be incapacitated by this time; but no, here he is again. The same old bill to create a bureau for the inspection of steam boilers has been twice introduced in the Assembly, once by Mr. Seebacher, and once by General Sharpe, but in the latter instance by request. The scheme proposes the formation of a bureau with highly-salaried officials, handsome fees for boiler inspections and engineers' liceuses, and with large powers over the business and property of steam-users, which might easily be abused. The project might be justly defined as one to provide offices for office-seekers. There is no good reason for executing it, because exactly the same service as is contemplated under the bill is rendered under the present law at less cost, no charge being allowed now for boiler inspections and engineers' licenses. There is not even a decent pretext for the bill, because within the city limits, to which it applies, there have been no explosions for several years, and the present law seems to be working well. The biil should be killed-as usual.

THE FUNDING SUCCESS.

Barely three months ago everybody was vatching with some anxiety the results of resumption. Suppose it had then been predicted hat all the redeemable six per cent bonds would be called within three months; that the chief bankers of Europe and America would be disputing early in April as to the division of the last of the four per cent bonds sold for the redemption of six per cents; and that the Treasury would issue its first call for redemption of five per cents April 9-would be not have been thought wild? The "impossible" has come to pass-not for the first time in the history of the public credit under Reoublican rule. Since January 1, over \$350,-000,000 of four per cent bonds have been sold; the Treasury has refused subscriptions for about \$50,000,000 more; the Bank of Commerce has relinquished \$10,000,000 four per cent bonds, for which it had subscribed, in order to satisfy the claims of the Rothschilds; and the Secretary of the Treasury has made his first call for the redemption of five per cent bonds.

This call, it is understood, is mainly in advance of subscriptions accepted for four per cent bonds. Mr. Sherman is obliged by existmg laws to give three months notice to the holders of called bonds before their interest can be stopped and the bonds called in for payment. If he makes no call until funds are provided by the actual sale of new bonds, he is compelled to pay double interest for three months. A part of this he can avoid, whenever it is proper for him to make calls for the old bonds in anticipation of sales, and this, probably, is the meaning of the call just issued. The four per cent bonds now taken are in exchange for the new \$10 certificates, of which the sale has considerably increased of \$10,000,000 currency reserve. After debate the since Friday last. If sales of these certificates continue at the rate of \$1,000,000 per week, the proceeds will more than suffice; ended in the Talmage trial with the testimony before the maturity of the call now made, to of Mr. Crosby, the Rev. J. M. Greene and redeem the bonds therein named. Hence, even if Secretary Sherman should decide not to offer any more of the four per cent bonds at direct sale for two or three months, the first call for five per cents would be amply instified.

It is presumed that the direct sale of four per cent bonds by the Treasury will now be deterred until permanent investors have had opportunity to take the large amount recently-taken by bankers. A large number of persons, who have held trust funds in the six per cent bonds, have not yet made arrangements for a new investment of those funds. Demand from investors of this class will of itself suffice, within a few weeks, to absorb all the four per cents remaining in the hands of dealers. Purchases of this character do not depend upon the current rate of interest, and are not checked materially because the reserves of the banks are low and 6 or 7 per cent interest is offered for loans on call. With the best security money is borrowed even now at lower rates on time, and it is the general opinion of bankers that the current market rates will not be long maintained. Large sums which have been drawn from the banks to make payments in he country will soon return, as is usual at his season, and there will also be large disbursements by the Treasury during this month and May to increase the supply of available funds in the market. Those who have made heavy subscriptions to the four per cent loan, for which settlements are to be made in July, are doubtless right in expecting that there will then be an easy money

narket, with money abundant at low rates. Next to the work of Chase in the midst of the doubt and disaster of the civil war, the financial management of Secretary Sherman will seem, fifty years hence, more fruitful of great results than any other part of the fiscal history of the country since the days of Hamilton. Its splendid success dazzles the eyes of friends, and stimulates too sharply the envy and the fear of toes, so that a correct estimate of its merits can hardly be formed at present. Much of its success has been due to the fact that Mr. Sherman has taken counsel, prior to every important step, with the best informed bankers. Thus the objections and difficulties pointed out by practical men have been anticipated by the measures adopted. But his plans have been essentially his own, and the great victories he has won will be remembered as long as the victories at Gettys-

burg or Appomattex. A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The calling of the extra session was regarded by most people-by all Republicans and a great many Democrats-as a serious misfortune. Our country suffers habitually from too much political excitement and too much Congress. We need long periods of repose, to cultivate the finer arts of life, to look development of industries which cannot grow except in a time of public quiet; and still undoing work done by its predecessors more perhaps is a truce in the conflicts of that the recent movement was merely a blind perience and reflection. But it looks after all no explanation of it except in the fact that of the pleasantest things in the exhibition was the

and helpless endeavor on the part of ignorant as if the vexation of the Summer session would be well paid for. Most of us anticipated a season of mischievous, or at best fruitless, wrangling; it may be that our first experiment of a Democratic Congress, thus early under the restoration, will be reckoned bereafter as a singular piece of good fortune. Certainly it is a good thing that the tendencies as well as the avowed aims of the two parties are made manifest before the time comes for selecting candidates and constructing platforms. Mr. Tilden would probably have been elected in 1876 if a large proportion of the "unattached voters" of the East had not entertained a well-grounded suspicion that the conduct of his party in power would vary widely from its promises out of powereither that the leaders made insincere professions, or that the acts of the Democracy must finally be controlled by extremists whom Mr. Tilden and his friends were trying to keep quiet. It is plain enough now that conservative Democrats who voted for Tilden and Hendricks, trusting in the specious declarations of the St. Louis Convention, were grossly deceived. But the extra session of Congress will go far to make such deceptions | policy. impossible another time. In the excitement of these debates at Washington the real character of the Democratic majority is shining out, and we are learning what the party would do if it had the chance, rather than what its more astate managers think it prudent to talk about doing in public. To break down the safeguards of a free ballot, to destroy the constitutional checks upon the power of an aggressive majority, to deplete the Treasury, and to unsettie the bases of our financial system,-these are the purposes toward which the conduct of the Democracy clearly points.

We may regard it then as, in one sense, a piece of good fortune that the Inflationist faction have succeeded at last in throwing off the restraint which more cautious Democrats have hitherto placed upon them. If these extremists are not strong enough to control their party the demonstration which they threaten will do no harm, and may soon prove their own ruin. If they are the ruling element of the Democracy, it is important that the country should know the fact without further delay, so that sensible men of business may come out of that sort of company. It is high time to draw the lines. There has been too much training under false colors,-hard-money candidates feigning to necept soft-money platforms, dubious resdutions framed for the purpose of concealing principles, shiftiness, evasion, cowardice, dishonesty, downright falsehood disgracing the record of the party, the behavior of the candidates, the votes and speeches of its representatives and Senators. If the session runs on into Summer there will be an end of this. The Democracy will be forced to tell us what they mean, and people who support them next year will at least know what they are voting

WHO RAKES UP THE PAST?

Λ Democratic newspaper in Mobile, Ala., annoyed perhaps by the comments which have been current upon the personnel of the Demoeratic majority in Congress, asks: "If the 'Union be truly restored, what has the fact of a man having been an ex-Confederate or an ex-Federal officer to do with his qualifications to sit in the Senate of the United States? Why is the presence of Confederate officers in Congress any more to be commented upon than the presence there of Confederate privates ?" We recognize the inquiries as pertment, and not unnatural. We can well understand how allusions to the civil and military history of that sad failure, the attempted Southern Confederacy, may be offensive to those concerned in it. It seems very ungracious, after these gentlemen have surrendered and been pardoned and restored to the citizenship they had forfeited, and returned of that stupendous blunder and crime. So far as regards distinctions between the Confederate officers and privates there are none; the presence of one in Congress is not more worthy of comment than of another; they offended equally and have both been pardoned. And it is true, too, that a man's qualifications for a seat in Congress are not affected by the fact of his having served in either army. Comments on these things, then, would seem to be irrelevant and needless. It is not to be wondered at that our Democratic friends should show impatience and chafe under them. They are unpleasant reminders of a great mistake, a criminal blunder, of a succession of reverses and defeats, and final disaster. It would be much better for the nation to put these melancholy memories behind it, and lifting up its face to a smiling future, go forward.

But have these gentlemen who are so hurt by history ever considered at whose order we stand still here looking backward? Who is it that has turned us about and compelled us to recall these hateful memories and face the odious comparisons they suggest? Who but the Democratic majority in Congress, who in both branches of Congress and in their newspaper organs began immediately upon their coming to power to shout out their purpose to repeal the legislation of these "eighteen 'years of Radical misrule"? Could there have been a more distinct defiance and challenge to the record ? When these men came bounding into power with the rebel yell and the demand for repeal of laws which had been made necessary by their rebellious enterprise. what was more natural than to ask where they learned that yell, and why they should make so furious an onset against these particular laws? They themselves have, as Mr. Garfield says, opened the book at the chapter where they turned down the leaf in 1861. The people of this country have in many elections since 1861 recorded deliberate judgment against the Democratic party; through four weary years they registered it in blood on battle-fields. And now we are told not only that the judgment has been reversed and the party taken again into public confidence, but that with the change there goes a reversal of the results of the war and a declaration in favor of the repeal of the legislation of that period.

There are a great many voters in this country-some of whom contributed to bring the Democratic party into power-who do not so understand the matter. When they ask the reason for this attitude of the majority in Congress, there is but one answer, and that is the record of the men who compose it. It may be invidious to make comparisons and offensive to rake up the past, but how is it possible under the circumstances to do otherwise? The unprejudiced after our business interests, to encourage the observer, looking on the strange spectacle of a Congress setting itself so deliberately to under the stress of deadly peril and the approval of the people,

men who strove to destroy the Government now rule it. We have no disposition to taunt any of these gentlemen with their mistake or their defeat, when we cite their record. What we do mean to do is to show by their past record and their present utterances that they are the same in spirit and in purpose as when they were in arms we may say so, of intellectual characteristics. One against the Government. They have been fraukly forgiven for their rebellion and fully restored to their rights as citizens. We would not take from them a single right they now enjoy. Nor would we revive the animosities of the past. If they are revived, it is their own work, not ours. They do it when in carrying out the work of reconciliation, of which they claim to be so desirous, they clasp hands, not with their former opponents, the supporters of the Government, but with their old allies, the Northern enemies of the Union. The motives of the Southern leaders lie too near the surface to be concealed. If they do not like to hear their Confederate record referred to, they should cease pursuing in the Federal Congress the Confederate

THE PETERS OF TO-DAY. How many of our shrewd, practical men, who only deal with real matters-of-fact, will stop to-day on their way to shop or office to turn into the open churches ? Or, what would be better perhaps, shut themselves up alone not help suspecting that in their ribbons and fancy for half an hour to consider seriously what collars they hardly knew enough to be excited. real matter-of-fact reason there is why the churches should be open? It is a death which is the text of every sermon this morning. Why? Myriads of deaths have occurred in every minute of time since the world began: all the countless millions who have trod the earth have gone inevitably down into the grave; why should this one death, of a poor Jew upon a bill in Syria, stand out apart from last hours be familiar to every child to-day, now that ages have passed?

It believes business men, and secular newspapers, too, to ask this question, for there is no power at work as real or as actual as that which comes from Calvary, nothing which so solidly underlies and gives a basis of motive to the least part of the every-day life and business of the world as the faith in or disbelief of that death upon it. All other things change and go and are forgotten. Ten years from now, who will know or care how stocks stood to-day, or what bills passed or were vetoed? Even a conquered army or a nation dying of tamine is forgotten in a few months, with all the other dead. But if Jesus has not died, if there be any mistake or deception about the life and sacrifice of that Man yonder upon the Cross, then the lives, the purpose, the deeds of all Christian men and women have been a ludierous, ghastly failure; then, all the finest civilization, all the helpful brotherly bumanity, all the reforms; all the progress of the world, in short, for two thousand years have been a lie and been built upon a lie.

This story of Calvary was meant for the learing of all humanity; it is curiously free from all national traits. Socrates died a Greek among Greeks, but Jesus, a man for men. Every detail of the history of those days is vital with meaning to each one of us here, in New-York, to-day. Take, for instance, the in opposition to the bill and have invited its night on which He was betrayed: the awful solitude in which He stood. We forget the God in the man, as we watch Him clinging to those friends whom He had loved as death drew near, just as we shall cling, when that last hour comes. How, as they sat at meat for the last time, He gave to them a remembrance of Himself, bidding them farewell in words whose infinite pathos and hope have surface of the ground, where there are exlifted the world to higher levels for all time, but which their dull ears did not comprehend; for buildings, would protect private property; how He took those who were dearest to Him and the provision making the tunnel company out with Him to the mountain to watch with Him while He passed through that unnameto Congress, to be continually reminding them able agony which no human soul can understand; how they would not watch, but took their ease and slept. Angels ministered to Him, but surely the touch of one human hand -a man's whom He loved and for whom He was dying-would have given more strength tions on such a point are never safe. in that hour than all the aid of the heavenly host. How, when He was dragged through the streets by night to judgment, they all forsook Him and fled. How, at last, standing alone in the palace of the High Priest, He was condemned to be guilty of death; and the crowd spat on Him and buffeted Him, and the very servants struck Him with their palms; and standing afar off was Peter, his friend, the man who two hours before had sworn to die with Him. He cried out as loudly now, 'I know not the man." "And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." The reproach, the judgment in that look, has come

down to us through all the ages. And we here in New-York to-day? Do we not call ourselves His disciples, just as did Peter? Are we beside Him when His cause is on trial before the world ? We go to church regularly, very likely; we have kept Lent and shall not eat meat until Easter. It is a creditable thing to go to church, and Lent is just now a popular observance. Peter, too, was a faithful friend while the multitude crowded about his Master. But what about our behavior at home, or at 'Change, or in the office? Are we so patient, so honest, so truthful that the man who buys goods from us, and the boy who sweeps out the office, have no doubt that we "know the Man ?" Or does it need only a petty annovance or temptation to make us turn our their incompetency.

backs on Him, and deny as loudly as Peter? We call ourselves a Christian Nation, too, Take the Oliver trial, and all the depth of infamy which it indexed; take the last shooting-matches in Richmond and New-York and the condition of society which they show; take the Talmage trial and the utter lack of brotherly love that it reveals among professed men of God; take the flight of the negroes, the long, persistent cruelty which led to it, and the icy indifference with which the whole Nation is looking at it. Take the Indiansas an example of the way in which we have dealt with His weaker brothers whom He left to our care. What are these things saying to the world if not, "We know not the Man."

What if the Lord should turn now and look upon Peter?

ONE THOUSAND DOGS.

There seems to have been no falling off in the Dog Show of this year-the third of its kind, under the anspices of the Westminster Kennel Club. Nearly one thousand animals were exhibited, many of them of extraordinary beauty and in excellent condition. A finer opportunity could not be desired of studying the different varieties of this special and ancient domestic favorite-whether in the form of petted plaything, of trusted guardian, or of use ful servant. Nothing, indeed, was wanting to the enjoyment, except a feeling that the dogs themselves were not enjoying it. We do not know that any better method of placing them could be hit upon, but hardly one seemed at home in his narrow cell, while the constant barking, howling and whining showed how ill at ease the creatures were. One

side themselves with happiness.

The problem of the origin of the dog continues, we believe, to vex naturalists. Certainly there never was a family so various and with so many individual characteristics. From the superb mastiffs or Siberians to the Blenheims or Italian greyhounds is a long range, not only of physical but, if could hardly imagine the st. Bernard to be a cousin, however distant, of those curled darlings the King Charleses, or of the quaint pugs, lovely in their ugliness. It was worth while going through the show, to make a particular study of the eyes of the different breeds-fierce and blood-shotten in the Siberians, keen and vigilant in the pointers and spaniels, sensuous and tender as those of Sir Peter Lely's beauties in the Bienheims and the pugs. It was curious also to notice how each dog had about him a suggestion of his life and pursuits when not on show. The giants appeared still to be watching at the portals-the setters and pointers to be hungry for covert and stubble-the pugs and King Charleses, the greyhounds and toy terriers to be wondering how they got into such a shabby place, for Gilmore's is not exactly a palace of enchantment by daylight. But the smaller the dog, the more easily he became reconciled to the situation. Some of them, who looked as if in all their lives they had eaten nothing coarser than cream, and reposed in no rougher place than a lady's lap, were among the calmest of the whole collection, and stretched themselves lazily upon their rugs with an equanimity which nothing could disturb. It would be a shame to do the pretty creatures injustice, but one could They clearly were not dreaming of the fields or the water, or, like the St. Bernard opposite, of Alpine snows and of perishing travellers to be rescued.

Hardly any animal has become so thoroughly civ lized as the dog. The domestic cat, with all its love of locality, has a taste for vagabondizing, and there is a hankering for the jungles still in its blood. The horse is fond of his stable, but if he is otherwise affectionate he is not demonstrative. To the dog, a return of his attachment seems to be a all others? Why should each detail of his prime necessity. If the family leaves its home, the cat stays behind and makes friends with the newcomers, while the dog follows to the fresh domicile and settles howself quietly in his new quarters. He is grateful for kindness, never forgets benefits, and forgives injuries if they are inflicted by hands of which he is fond. It is needless to say that his affection is returned. He is useful and he knows it, because his usefulness is so promptly and lovingly ommended. He shares a sense of property, partakes of the sport, is glad when gladness rules the home, and melanchoty when there is sadness there. No wonder that he is made much of! No wonder that men's regard for him is perpetuated in all ages . and all climes; that his merits are commemorated in poems, and his explorts recorded in history-that anecdotes of dogs" are quite as common as anecdotes of men, and frequently much more to the credit of the quadrupeds! No wonder that we have Dog Shows, and are indebted to the Kennel Club for a pleasure at once novel and rational!

THE TUNNEL BILL.

At no time has there been any occasion for erious alarm respecting the possible effect of Dr. Hayes's Tunnel bill upon the public parks. Dr. Hayes established too great a reputation last year as the champion of Washington Square against the armory scheme to allow any one to believe that he would advance any project which might involve ruin or damage to any of the parks. And he has now given the best of assurances on this point, by offering an amendment to the bill which carefully protects the parks against invasion or injury. The property-owners near Washington Square, who have organized a movement author, it is understood, to appear before them and explain its provisions, will now find the chief cause of criticism removed.

In other respects, Dr. Hayes seems to have guarded against ravasions of private rights and against the formation of a monopoly. His provision that all railways shall have the right to the use of the tunnel upon equal terms precludes the formation of a monopoly; the provision that th eavations, shall not be rendered inscrure liable for all damages which might be sustained would enable property-owners to obtain compensation for injuries. It might be well for the Legislature to give Dr. Hayes's scheme a chance. The safeguards seem to be sufficient, and the failure of the project would affect those only who promoted it. It may not appear to be a thoroughly practical idea, but this is an age in which bold asser-The gratifying Republican successes in Jersey

City at the recent election will domuch toward for nishing the city with economical and efficient government and reëstablishing its credit. Unfortunately the Board of Finance, which, in a city with much debt and little money, is the most important branch of the Government, is appointed by the old Board of Aldermen, and stands unchanged. The one Republican member and one of the four Democrats who constitute this responsible body, are men of business character and capacity; but Mr. John Mullins, its president, and a majority of the board are notoriously unfit for their positions. The city stands in default of \$125,000 loaned by the Equitable Life. Loans of \$200,000 are due on the 1st of May, and \$150,-000 of interest on its bonds must be met on the same day. Salaries are unpaid, current expenses are not provided for, and Mullins is de voting the energies of his powerful mind to the filling of petty offices with his strikers. Meantime the local banks have formally refused to accommodate the city under its present management with any temporary loan, and Mullins, having nothing to pawn, can borrow nothing else where. The broken credit of the city can never be sended until this Board of Finance is reconstructed. and constructed out of sounder and safer material. If Mullins & Co. have any lingering sense of shame left they will resign at once, and unless they do, an outraged people will discover some way of driving | cend the hill and look down into the pleasant and them from the positions which they disgrace by | peacotui valley below. He is known, of course, to all

The Vicksburg papers report that the negro exo dus has ceased. This was to be expected. The season for active work on the cetton crop has now begun on the Lower Mississippi, and the blacks who have resisted thus far the impulse to join the emigration movement will stay until the next crop is harvasted. After they have once commenced ploughing and planting they naturally stick to the fields where they have already invested some days or weeks of labor. If the Kansas movement has deep roots in a widespread discontent among the colored population, as all information regarding it seems to show. it will revive early next Spring with tenfold force.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It's uscless for the party to squirm; Tilden's grip

As a Democratic wake, the extra session is a Ciphers, stuffed ballot-boxes and illumitable cheap

noney-that's a noble platform! It is incredible that even Democratic stupidity n consent to an attack upon the National banks

The next time Senator Bayard rises above party he ought to consider the wisdom of jumping out of it forever. If Tilden doesn't twist the breath out of the soft

noney movement his mortgage on the party won't e worth its weight as old junk. A shudder runs through the business of the country as soon as the Democratic majority in Congress

nuzzles itself for debate on the finances. The decrepit Innocent of Cipher Alley notices the sly little game of the former tail of the Reform kite, and observes: "Don't you wish you may get it, Thomas ?"

Thurman has taken a hint from Tilden, and pro- servers in Europe. Dr. Jeffries gives his testimony as

the tables are actually turned, and that the joy which some dogs displayed upon the arrival of poses also to rule or ruin the party. Between the their owners. The poor fellows seemed almost be- two the shaky old concern will be subjected to a

A Southern and Western Democratic combination for 1880 is a wise and patriotic scheme, for it will

make the election of a Republican President as certain as a sneeze after a pinch of snutf. Hendricks being at present in this latitude the Manhattan Club ought by all means to give him a reception. He thinks he is a candidate for the Presi-dency, and there is no harm in humoring his weak-ness. Besides, a reception would a nuse Mr. Tilden.

Having been badly beaten in the elections partly because of their truckling to the Greenbackers, the Democrats in their alarm hasten to put themselves completely under the control of the same Green-backers. Their anxiety for further defent is commendable, but it is entirely unaccountable.

Poor Hoadley! He is in trouble again. He wrote the platform which won for the Cincinnati Demoerats their defeat, and his party is giving him a lively drubbing for his blunder. None of his schemes work well. He supplied the literature which bolstered up the Cronin College, the me-morial which end-avored to steal the seats of two Republican Congression, and the platform which promised the vote of Cincinnati in aid of the new rebellion, but they all failed.

Local phenomenon: The World, which only a few weeks ago was publishing newspaper extracts to show that Tilden must be reneminated, is now scraping the country for Democratic opinions that he ought not to be nominated. It has discovered just two of the latter kind, in impecunious Southern newspapers, and has published them under the striking title of "Voices in the Air." So they are, and the keeper of the barrel in Cipher Alley inter-prets them in this way: "See here; if you want us to whoop'er up for Reform, send us a driblet."

Why does Alexander Stephens wish the Democracy to adopt a declaration of principles at this time? There never was a moment in the party's history when a declaration was less needed. The extra session presents each day a series of acts which make all mere formal announcements feeble. It is perfectly apparent to the country that the party teal z s that it cannot succeed in 1880 unless all restrictions upon bullot-box stuffing are removed, and every man of sense knows that the fight is made on the removal of those restrictions. High-sounding resolutions about devotion to the Constitution won't deceive anybody, even if the Vice-President of the late Confederacy does compose them.

The lonesome and woebegone assistant-Democratio editors are compelled to admit that at first glance it looks as if the tide had set in against the Democratic party. They have been waiting for the people to rebuke the Republican leaders and organs for their bitter partisanship in calling attention to the Confederate majority in Congress, and for their narrow-minded efforts in trying to head off that majority's magnanimous attempts to wipe out the odious Republican legislation of the past fifteen years, but the people have clearly enough declined to "rebuke." In fact, they have turned the rebuke around and fitted it upon the other side. Stalwart Republicanism is the order of the day now, and nambypambyism will be forced to take a back seat till the present little "scrimmage" is over with. There will be no third party in 1880, unless the tail of the mangled Greenback party continues to wringle up to that time. If it does, the assistant Democratic editor would look exceedingly attractive sitting astride of it. odious Republican legislation of the past fifteen

PEESONAL.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's chair, in which so many of his celebrated setters were painted, is to be pre-sented to the Royal Academy by its president.

General Wade Hampton is so much better that he sopes to take his seat in the Senate in a very

The house which John Randolph built and scupied at Rosnoke was burned to the ground last amany. It was owned and occupied by the family of he late Judge Wood Bouldin. The Misses Evarts have been among the

Washington ladies who, during the past Winter, have shown so great an enthusiasm for the writings of Saakespeare. Seventy-five of the ladies most highly placed in the society of that city have been reading Gentis Will's works in classes. Mr. Gilbert De La Matyr, Greenbacker, is ot, it description may be credited, an engaging person.

He has a tail, siender figure, a high and exceedingly narrow head, with long dark-brown hair combed smoothly over it, a contracted forchead, small blue-gray eyes, and a cross expression. The services of the late Mr. J. A. MacGahan

are to be gratefully commemorated by the Bulgarian authorities on June 9, the anniversary of his death. They will hold formal public ceremonies. Mr. MacGashan was a man of singulariy this nature, at once strong and gentle, and he wist for long be mourned by his courades, who all loved him.

Mahomet Tewfik Pacha, the eldest son of the Knedive, and the future ruler of Egypt, is a stout man of pleasant face, and courteous, unaffected manner He has originated and mainly supports many schools. and he takes a real interest in the progress of education according to Hoghish notions, and under the care of an English nurse. Of the brothers of Tewlis Pacha one was educated in France and one in England, and one is now in the military academy at Woolwich, while a fourth is at school in Switzerland.

The late Professor Daniel Vaughan, of Cincinnati, a man of remarkable attainments and eminent scientific service, is said to have died from severe and prolonged want of the comforts of life. He was wholly absorbed in scientific examination and speculation, so absorbed as to be carcless of the practical necessities of existence. He was proud, too, and would ask no help. He suffered grievously, and, dying at the age of fiftyeight, was old before his time. The pathetic story of Professor Vaughar's last years cannot but make one tank that a civil pension-list who gives an unsent-a student opportunity to pursue his valuable inhors unstarved may sometimes be a good thing.

Prince Waldemar, the third son of the German Crown Prince, who died a fortnight ago, was ill only three days. His disease was diphtheria, complicated by a sudden oppression of the heart. It was at 3 in the morning that the doctors told his father that he might retire to rest as there was no imminent danger. As he left the sick room the young Waldemar opened his eyes and said in English, " Good night," which were the last words he ettered. Half an hour af which were the last work no detection, immediately sank down again, and was no more. It is related that the White Laur, whose visits always precede the death of some member of the royal family of Germany, was seen on the eye of the young prince's death by a soldier Or Herr Krupp, the famous maker of guns

and cannon, The London World says that he is a tall, fine-looking old man of remarkably commanding presonce. He has a beautiful home at Essen, and relates how as a young hard-working man he fixed upon the site of the present house as that of his fature home, if ever he should succeed in his career; and how he always used to delight, as a boy, when he got a holiday, to asthe children for miles around; but he tells one jokingly that they only know him by his headdress of gray felt, which is a curious sort of a cocked hat turned up at the back, looking most comical, until one gets accustomed to it. He has received almost every order from the hands of his Emperor, and has been offered every title up to that of a "Graf." They have always been refused, gratefully but firmly; he says, while a proud look passes over his old and still remarkably handsome features, Herr Krupp was I born and Herr Krupp will I die." A truthful anecdote is told in connection with Herr A truthful anecdote is yet, being in the theatre at Colorno, he was struck by a girlish face in the box opposite; he begged one of his frience, who was acquameted with the family, to introduce him. Next day he was engaged, and the following week the marriage took place. This marriage, concluded so hastily, has proved engaged, and the following week the marriage took pince. This marriage, concluded so nastly, has proves a most happy one. Fran Krapp being esteemed and see loved far and near.

GENERAL NOTES.

All is not diamond that glitters in South Africa. A storekeeper in one of the settlements re-ceived some glass balls about the size of eggs among his fancy goods from England. Soon after, a rather tire-some woman, the wife of a Dutch farmer, went to his store. To get rid of her he gave her one of these cut balls, telling her that he had found it on her husband's farm. The old woman took it to her lord and master, who at once felt persuaded it was a diamond, and that he was possessed of great riches, as he knew from the size and brilliancy of the stone that it must be enermously valuable. He was ill three days with delight, and then drove over to Wynberg to dispose of it, assuring the storekeeper there that it had been found already cut. No persuasion could convince him that he had been made the victim of a hoax.

Dr. B. Joy Jeffries has applied the tests for olor blindness to 14,732 children in the Boston Public chools. Of the 9,303 boys examined, 361 were found to be color-blind, white of 5,429 girls only two suffered from this carious affliction. These percentages, 3.88 for the boys and 0.036 for the girls, are respectively larger and smaller than those reached by the best ob-